

Teacher Edition with Student Worksheets

Grade

# Risk Watch<sup>®</sup> 5



**An injury  
prevention  
program  
from NFPA**



## Getting Started

The *Risk Watch: Unintentional Injuries* Student Workbooks (kindergarten through grade six) are designed to supplement your injury prevention lessons. Each risk area includes a caregiver letter and three activity sheets. We hope this format makes it easy for you to download and print the worksheets you want to use with your students.

It's easy to use. Just click on the grade level you are teaching and you will find the eight topics. Student activity sheets and the caregiver letter can be found within the appropriate topic.

We have also included additional reproducible pages from *Risk Watch: Unintentional Injuries*. You will find the Knowledge Test, Test Score Summary Sheet, Caregiver Letters, Community Bulletins, *Risk Watch* Diploma, "Success" Incident Form, and Survey Form. Just select the item you would like to download and print.

The Knowledge Test included on this disk is an updated version. Feel free to use the test found in the *Risk Watch* module or the test on this disk.

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American Academy of Pediatrics  
141 Northwest Point Blvd.  
P.O. Box 927  
Elk Grove Village, IL 60009-027  
<http://www.aap.org/>

American Association of Poison Control Centers  
3201 New Mexico Ave., NW, Suite 310  
Washington, DC 20016  
<http://www.aapcc.org/>

American Automobile Association  
625 North Michigan Ave.  
Suite 1530  
Chicago, IL 60611  
<http://www.aaa.com/>

American Red Cross  
8111 Gatehouse Road, 6th Floor  
Falls Church, VA 22042  
<http://www.redcross.org/>

Consumer Federation of America  
1424 16th St. NW, Suite 604  
Washington, DC 20036  
<http://www.consumerfed.org/>

Duke University Medical Center  
Emergency Department North  
Room 1662, Box 3096  
Durham, NC 27710  
<http://www.mc.duke.edu/>

Johns Hopkins University SHPH  
Faculty of Social/Behavioral Sciences  
624 North Broadway, Room 592  
Baltimore, MD 21205

Home Safety Council™  
P.O. Box 111, 1605 Curtis Bridge Drive  
Wilkesboro, NC 28697  
<http://www.homesafetycouncil.org/>

Maternal and Child Health Bureau  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Parklawn Building, Room 18- A 39  
Rockville, MD 20857  
<http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/>

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
4770 Buford Highway, NE, Mailstop K63  
Atlanta, GA 30341-3724  
<http://www.cdc.gov/>

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration  
Office of Occupant Protection  
400 Seventh St., SW, Rm. 5118, NTS-11  
Washington, DC 20590  
<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/>

National SAFE KIDS Campaign®  
1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20004  
<http://www.safekids.org/>

National Safety Council  
Community Safety Division  
1121 Spring Lake Drive  
Itasca, IL 60143-3201  
<http://www.nsc.org/>

Sowers Associates  
National Consultants, Health and Safety Education  
1 Park Ave.  
Hampton, NH 03842

United States Consumer Product Safety Commission  
4330 East West Highway  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
<http://www.cpsc.gov/>

United States Fire Administration  
16825 S. Seton Ave., Building N300G  
Emmitsburg, MD 21727  
<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/>

University of Wisconsin  
Department of Pediatrics  
600 Highland Ave., H6/440  
Madison, WI 53792



Public Education Division  
One Batterymarch Park  
Quincy, MA 02169  
(617)984-7285  
fax (617)770-0200

Dear Parent or Caregiver:

Our class is learning about injury prevention through an exciting program called *Risk Watch*®. Developed by the nonprofit National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) with co-funding from the Home Safety Council™, *Risk Watch* is a comprehensive curriculum designed to give children in preschool through grade eight the information and support they need to make positive choices about their personal safety and well-being. The program targets the top eight risk areas for this age group: motor vehicle safety; fire and burn prevention; choking, suffocation, and strangulation prevention; poisoning prevention; falls prevention; firearms injury prevention; bike and pedestrian safety; and water safety.

Why is it so important to teach kids about safety? Because each year more school-age children are disabled or die from unintentional injuries than from kidnapping, drugs, and disease combined. These are tragedies that affect not just the child and family, but his or her classmates, friends, and the community as a whole.

The good news is there's something we can all do. By teaching children how to recognize and avoid the things that put them most at risk, we can help them lead fuller and more productive lives. And as your child's primary caregiver, you can support this effort by setting a good example at home and by providing careful supervision of your children at all times. Visit the official *Risk Watch* Web site at [www.riskwatch.org](http://www.riskwatch.org) for more information for parents and kids.

As a teacher, I'm committed to helping my students live up to their full potential. Keeping them safe is an important first step. I hope you'll help make safety a habit in your family by becoming "Risk Watchers" at home.



# Risk Watch™ Campaign for Safety Survey

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

1. I buckle up on every car ride. ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Our home has a working smoke detector on every level and in or near each sleeping area. ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. My family has practiced our home fire escape plan within the last six months. ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. I always take small bites of food and eat sitting down. ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. In my home, household cleaners, medications, and vitamins are stored where children cannot see or reach them. ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. I hold on to the handrail when I use an escalator. ☐ Yes ☐ No
7. If there is a gun in our home, it is kept unloaded and locked away at all times, with bullets locked away in a separate location. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ n/a
8. In our family, kids under age 10 do not cross the street without a grown-up present. ☐ Yes ☐ No
9. I wear a bike helmet every time I ride. ☐ Yes ☐ No
10. I know how to swim and I always swim with a buddy in supervised areas. ☐ Yes ☐ No

# Great Safety Trade Show

## Project Timeline

Team Members: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Risk Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Show: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exhibit:** \_\_\_\_\_

Skill message(s) to be presented: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Risk Area Information Outline Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Written Layout Design Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit Complete: \_\_\_\_\_

Written Brochure Draft Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Final Brochure Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Budget Required: \_\_\_\_\_

**Performance:** \_\_\_\_\_

Skill message(s) to be presented: \_\_\_\_\_

Outline of Performance Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Final Written Script Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Costume Design Ideas Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Set Design Ideas Due: \_\_\_\_\_

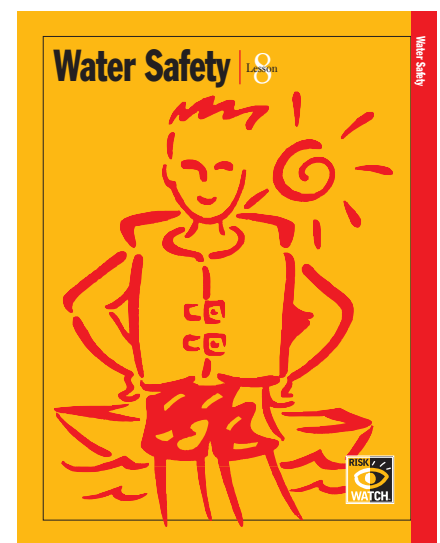
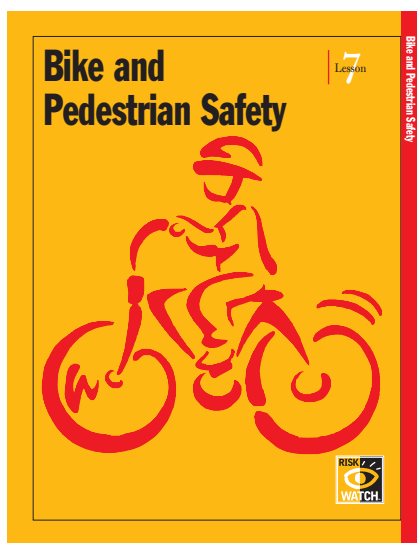
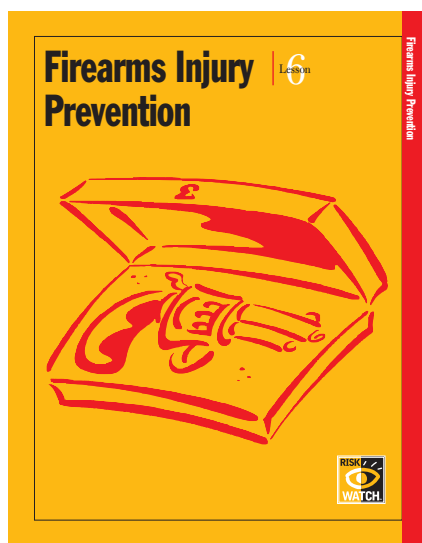
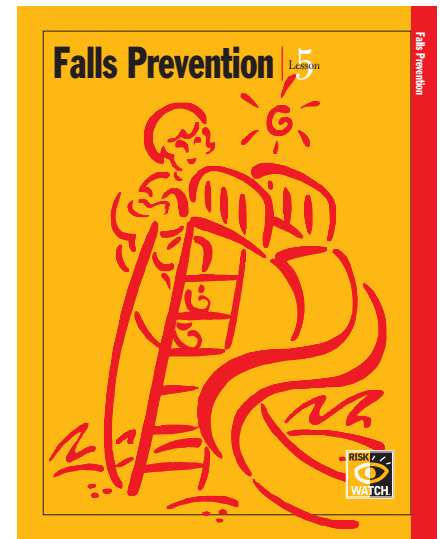
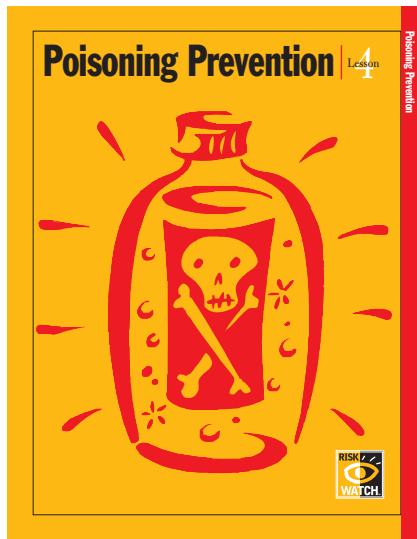
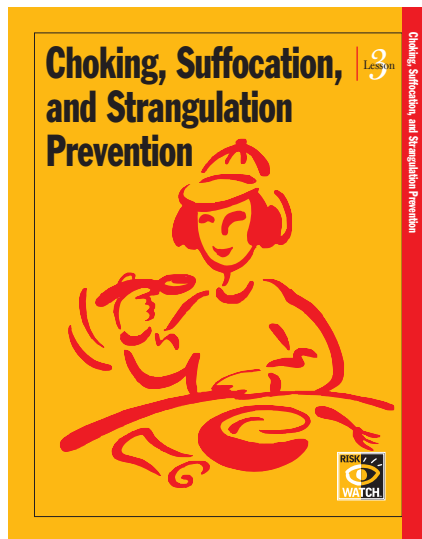
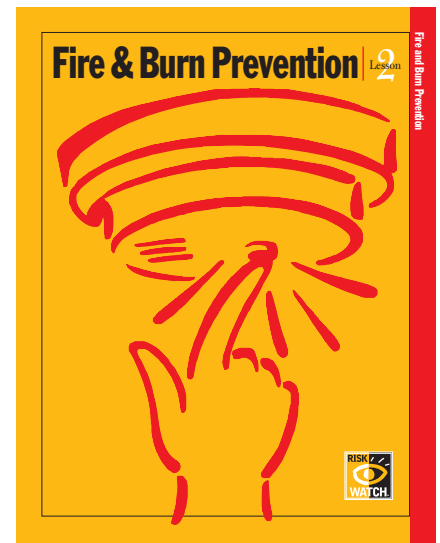
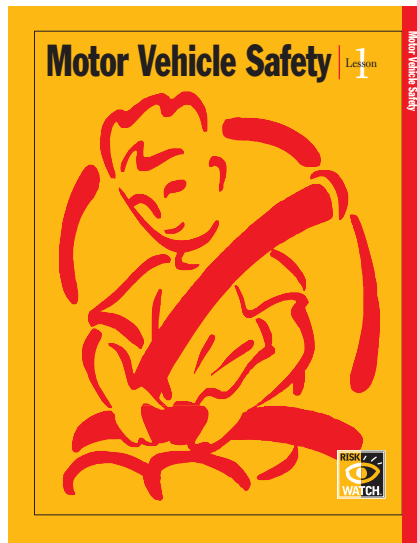
Dress Rehearsal: \_\_\_\_\_

Budget Required: \_\_\_\_\_



# Risk Watch® Icon Cards

Duplicate this sheet to use the Risk Watch icons in student projects. Ideas for the icons include decorating student journals, Risk Watch safety badges, props for presentations, games, or other fun ideas you may have!





# Motor Vehicle Safety



## Home Activity

**Talk about safety.** Talk to your child about motor vehicle safety, and explain its importance. You may want to share a story about a motor vehicle crash that you, a family member, relative, or friend experienced. As you give details of the crash, have your child write them down to share with his or her class. End your discussion by emphasizing the importance of wearing a lap-shoulder safety belt whenever riding in a vehicle. Set a good example by wearing your own safety belt.

Visit [www.riskwatch.org](http://www.riskwatch.org) or [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org) for more information and activities.



Your child has been learning about the dangers presented by motor vehicles and school buses and the ways to be protected from injury. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of unintentional injury and death for children aged 14 and under. In 2000, 1,654 children aged 14 and under in the United States died in motor vehicle crashes. About 55 percent of motor vehicle occupants aged 14 and under who were killed in fatal crashes in 2001, were unrestrained. An additional 228,000 children aged 14 and under were injured in motor vehicle crashes. Some of these injuries involved brain and spinal cord damage, which can have a lifelong effect on the injured child.

Child restraint systems, such as infant seats, convertible seats, booster seats, and safety belts, however, can reduce the risk of death by up to 71 percent. However, 85 percent of children who ride in motor vehicles are improperly restrained. A child who weighs between 40 and 80 pounds should use a belt-positioning booster seat. A belt-positioning booster seat elevates the child to ensure a proper fit of the lap-shoulder safety belt. When the child has reached a weight of 80 pounds, is approximately 58 inches tall, and has a sitting height of 29 inches, he or she can be properly restrained with a lap-shoulder safety belt. For the lap-shoulder safety belt to work effectively, the shoulder belt should cross the collarbone and the center of the chest. The lap belt should fit low and tight across the upper thighs. Children can not ride comfortably and remain properly restrained using a lap-shoulder safety belt until they are tall enough for their knees to bend over the edge of the seat when their backs are resting firmly against the seat. In addition, all children 12 and under should ride in the back seat.

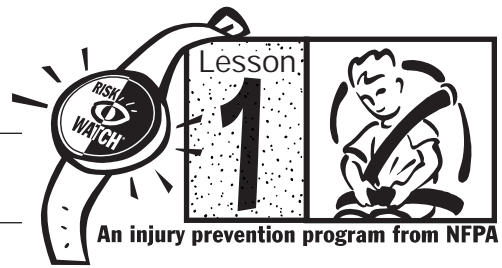
Because many children ride a school bus at one time or another, it is important to remind them of school bus safety rules. Your child will be reviewing these rules in class.

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**Data sources:** Boost America!, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), National SAFE KIDS Campaign®.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Word Scramble

These motor vehicle safety rules are all mixed up. Unscramble each of the words to find the safety rule. Write the correct safety rule on the lines provided. Select one of the rules. Then on a separate sheet of paper write a paragraph explaining why it is an important rule.

1. lawsay arew a fastey letb.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. denrhlic erid ni eht cakb tesa.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. peke het siael fo eht sbu larec.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. veenr hotwr yatnhgin seidni het ubs.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Idoh no ot sub dralhains hnew ixteing het ubs.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. atsnd kcab efiv tniag spset mrof het sub.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. stilen ot hte bsu vridre.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. renve vesoh ro shup.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. klat ietqylu.

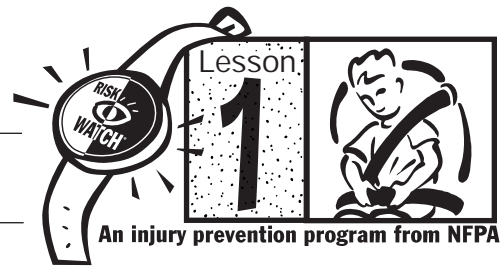
\_\_\_\_\_

10. nreve leyl ro tuhso.

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Write a Council Member

Working in groups of three, conduct research to answer the questions below. Then use your answers to compose a letter to your mayor or a city council member expressing your concern. Group letters should clearly state the issue, explain why it is important, and suggest what can be done to improve the situation. Invite the local traffic safety officer to class to share information on the most dangerous intersections and the laws governing safety belt usage in your community.

1. What is the name of your mayor or the city council member you will write?

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2. What is your mayor's or city council member's address?

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---

3. What area in your community has the most dangerous intersection or poses the greatest risk to pedestrians?

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4. What can be done to improve the situation?

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5. What motor vehicle safety rules in your community need to be improved? Explain why.

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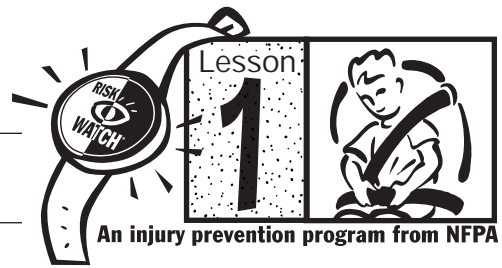
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



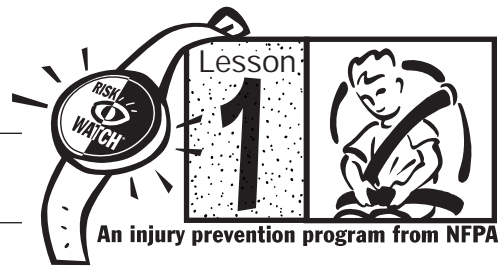
# It's the Law

Many states have laws requiring that everyone riding in a motor vehicle use a restraining system (child safety seats, belt-positioning booster seats, or safety belts). Some states require only children up to the age of 12 to ride buckled up. In the space provided, write a paragraph explaining whether you think it is better to have laws that require everyone to use a restraining system or laws that require only children to use restraints.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Word Scramble

These motor vehicle safety rules are all mixed up. Unscramble each of the words to find the safety rule. Write the correct safety rule on the lines provided. Select one of the rules. Then on a separate sheet of paper write a paragraph explaining why it is an important rule.

*Check students' work.*

1. lawsay arew a fastey letb.

***Always wear a safety belt.***

2. denrhlic erid ni eht cakb tesa.

***Children ride in the back seat.***

3. peke het siael fo eht sbu larec.

***Keep the aisle of the bus clear.***

4. veenr hotwr yatnhgin seidni het ubs.

***Never throw anything inside the bus.***

5. Idoh no ot sub dralhains hnew ixteing het ubs.

***Hold on to bus handrails when exiting the bus.***

6. atsnd kcab efiv tniag spset mrof het sub.

***Stand back five giant steps from the bus.***

7. stilen ot hte bsu vridre.

***Listen to the bus driver.***

8. renve vesoh ro shup.

***Never shove or push.***

9. klat ietqylu.

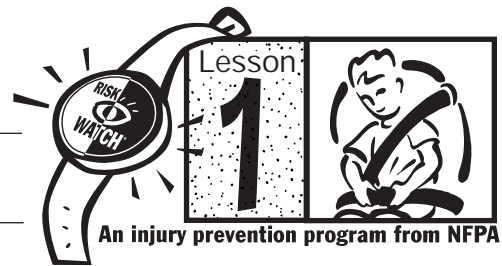
***Talk quietly.***

10. nreve leyl ro tuhso.

***Never yell or shout.***

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Write a Council Member

Working in groups of three, conduct research to answer the questions below. Then use your answers to compose a letter to your mayor or a city council member expressing your concern. Group letters should clearly state the issue, explain why it is important, and suggest what can be done to improve the situation. Invite the local traffic safety officer to class to share information on the most dangerous intersections and the laws governing safety belt usage in your community. **Answers will vary.**

1. What is the name of your mayor or the city council member you will write?

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2. What is your mayor's or city council member's address?

---

---

3. What area in your community has the most dangerous intersection or poses the greatest risk to pedestrians?

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4. What can be done to improve the situation?

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5. What motor vehicle safety rules in your community need to be improved? Explain why.

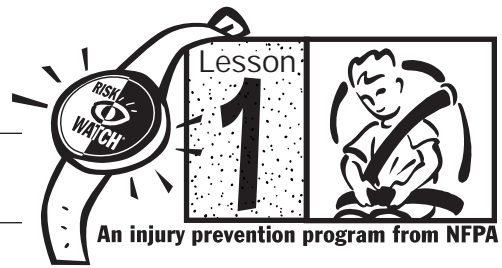
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Date \_\_\_\_\_



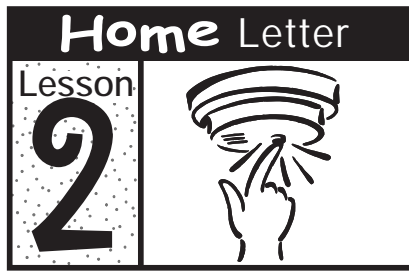
# It's the Law

Many states have laws requiring that everyone riding in a motor vehicle use a restraining system (child safety seats, belt-positioning booster seats, or safety belts). Some states require only children up to the age of 12 to ride buckled up. In the space provided, write a paragraph explaining whether you think it is better to have laws that require everyone to use a restraining system or laws that require only children to use restraints.

**Answers will vary.**

[illegible]





# Fire and Burn Prevention



## Home Activity

### Brainstorm fire prevention.

Copy the chart below on a separate sheet of paper.

Brainstorm with your child three ways to be fire-safe outdoors, three ways to be safe around a stove, and three reasons fires are dangerous.

Outdoor Safety	Kitchen Safety	Dangers of Fire

Visit [www.riskwatch.org](http://www.riskwatch.org) or [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org) for more information and additional activities.

Your child has been learning basic information regarding fire and burn prevention. In the United States, fire kills more than 3,500 people a year and is the cause of tens of thousands of related injuries. In 1998 in the United States, 800 children aged 14 and under died from fire.

It is important to know that some children may experiment with fire just to see what it is like. Some children seek attention to themselves by playing with dangerous items, and others intentionally set fires as a way of acting out their anger or frustration. Proper supervision of children and appropriate assignment of responsibility are two things you can do to prevent this behavior. You also can remove all potential fire hazards from your home and store items that can start a fire in a safe place. These items include matches and lighters, gasoline, kerosene, and paint thinner. It is important to under-

stand that fire play could result in serious personal harm or property loss. Deliberate or intentional firesetting could have legal consequences, too. Programs are available to help assess a child's fire behavior and provide appropriate education and assistance.

Every family member should know what to do in the event of a fire. When the smoke alarm sounds, get out of the home, and stay out of the home. Call your local emergency number from a neighbor's home or from a portable or cellular phone to report the fire.

In addition, your child has learned about outdoor fire safety. Each year thousands of fires are started and fireworks injure thousands of people. Always leave fireworks, including sparklers, to professionals. Teach your

child to tell a grown-up if he or she finds fireworks. Fireworks laws vary by region. Contact your local fire department to find out fireworks laws in your area. If you live in a wildland fire area, clear all flammable vegetation within a 30-foot radius around the home and up to 100 feet around homes on sloped areas. Grown-ups should light and supervise all outdoor cooking fires. Children should not play near an open fire. When using a grill, make sure it is a safe distance from the home (at least 15 feet). During a lightning storm seek shelter immediately. Stay inside a building or inside an enclosed automobile with a metal roof. If outside electrical wires or poles are down, call the fire department. Do not touch them.

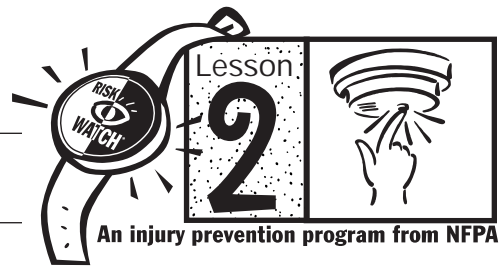
Finally, never climb power poles or towers. This risky action is strictly forbidden and can result in serious injury or death.



Data source: NFPA.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



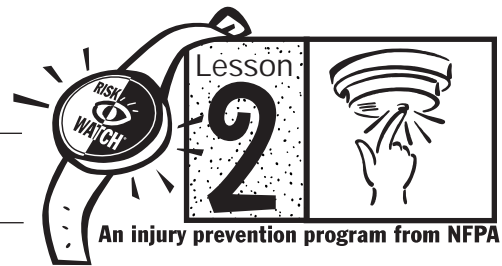
# Writing the Fire Safety Rules Right!

Read each fire safety rule or burn prevention tip. On a separate sheet of paper, make corrections so that each rule is written with correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation.

- 1.** If your home is on fire exit the home as quickly as posible and go directly to your familys meeting place
- 2.** Even if your Pet is left inside the house. You never go back inside a burning building.
- 3.** Children shouldnot lite a grill.
- 4.** If your clothes' catch fire stay calm and stop drop and roll.
- 5.** Dont play with fireworks?
- 6.** if you burn your skin run it under cool watre for 10 to 15 Minutes.
- 7.** If you must escape threw Smoke, stay low and crawl under the smoke to safty.
- 8.** Wait until you leaf, a burning building, before you call for emergency help!
- 9.** If You have to stop, drop, and roll, be sure to cover your face and mouth with your hands.
- 10.** If you are in a high-rise bulding and it catches on fire, do not use the elevator Use the stairs, to exit the building.
- 11.** during a lightning storm, seek shelter imediately.
- 12.** Do not touch a vehicle; that is in contact, with downed, electrical wires.
- 13.** Firewood should be stacked away from your home
- 14.** Children, should cook, only with the permission of a grown-up.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Playing with Fire

Read the story below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Jared was on a camping trip with his family and some of his friends. His father had a campfire started. Jared and his friends were roasting marshmallows with Jared's parents. After a while, Jared's mom and dad started cleaning up the campsite, leaving Jared and his friends by the campfire. The children were told not to play around the fire.

However, Jared and his friends decided to make the campfire bigger. First, they threw sticks on the fire. Then they threw dried leaves on it. Soon the campfire became a huge bonfire. But the children wanted to make the fire bigger still. Jared found a can of gasoline and, standing three feet away from the fire, threw some gasoline on the flames. The bonfire immediately grew bigger and brighter; but when it did, it ignited the gasoline's air path. Jared's clothes caught on fire. Jared knew what to do: he stopped, dropped, and rolled to put the fire out. His mom then put cool water on his skin while his dad called 9-1-1.

Jared was rushed to the hospital and was treated for second-degree burns.

**1.** What did Jared and his friends throw on the fire?

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**2.** How did Jared catch on fire?

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**3.** What happened to Jared?

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**4.** List three safety rules that were broken.

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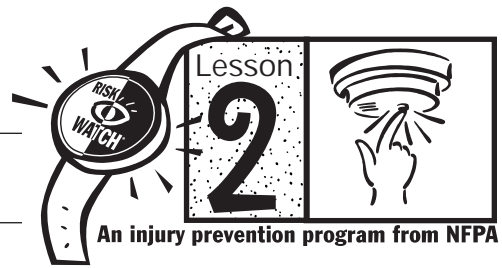
**5.** List three safety rules that were followed.

---

**6.** On a separate sheet of paper, explain how this incident could have been prevented.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



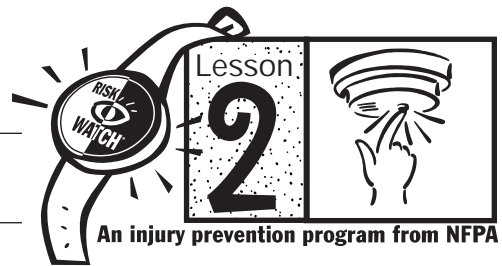
# Promote Outdoor Safety

You have been asked by a local state park to write and illustrate an advertisement promoting campfire safety. Use your knowledge of fire safety to create an advertisement in the space below.

A large rectangular box with a dotted border, intended for writing and illustrating an advertisement.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



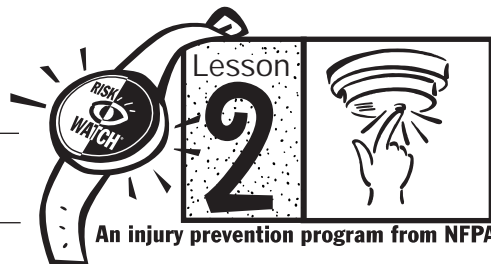
# Writing the Fire Safety Rules Right!

Read each fire safety rule or burn prevention tip. On a separate sheet of paper, make corrections so that each rule is written with correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation.

1. If your home is on fire exit the home as quickly as posible and go directly to your familys meeting place ***If your home is on fire, exit the home as quickly as possible and go directly to your family's meeting place.***
2. Even if your Pet is left inside the house. You never go back inside a burning building. ***Even if your pet is left inside the house, you never go back inside a burning building.***
3. Children shouldnot lite a grill. ***Children should not light a grill.***
4. If your clothes' catch fire stay calm and stop drop and roll. ***If your clothes catch fire, stay calm, and stop, drop, and roll.***
5. Dont play with fireworks? ***Don't play with fireworks.***
6. if you burn your skin run it under cool watre for 10 to 15 Minutes. ***If you burn your skin, run it under cool water for 10 to 15 minutes.***
7. If you must escape threw Smoke, stay low and crawl under the smoke to safty. ***If you must escape through smoke, stay low and crawl under the smoke to safety.***
8. Wait until you leaf, a burning building, before you call for emergency help! ***Wait until you leave a burning building before you call for emergency help.***
9. If You have to stop, drop, and roll, be sure to cover your face and mouth with your hands. ***If you have to stop, drop, and roll, be sure to cover your face and mouth with your hands.***
10. If you are in a high-rise bulding and it catches on fire, do not use the elevator Use the stairs, to exit the building. ***If you are in a high-rise building and it catches on fire, do not use the elevator. Use the stairs to exit the building.***
11. during a lightning storm, seek shelter imediately. ***During a lightning storm, seek shelter immediately.***
12. Do not touch a vehicle; that is in contact, with downed, electrical wires. ***Do not touch a vehicle that is in contact with downed electrical wires.***
13. Firewood should be stacked away from your home ***Firewood should be stacked away from your home.***
14. Children, should cook, only with the permission of a grown-up. ***Children should cook only with the permission of a grown-up.***

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Playing with Fire

Read the story below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Jared was on a camping trip with his family and some of his friends. His father had a campfire started. Jared and his friends were roasting marshmallows with Jared's parents. After a while, Jared's mom and dad started cleaning up the campsite, leaving Jared and his friends by the campfire. The children were told not to play around the fire.

However, Jared and his friends decided to make the campfire bigger. First, they threw sticks on the fire. Then they threw dried leaves on it. Soon the campfire became a huge bonfire. But the children wanted to make the fire bigger still. Jared found a can of gasoline and, standing three feet away from the fire, threw some gasoline on the flames. The bonfire immediately grew bigger and brighter; but when it did, it ignited the gasoline's air path. Jared's clothes caught on fire. Jared knew what to do: he stopped, dropped, and rolled to put the fire out. His mom then put cool water on his skin while his dad called 9-1-1.

Jared was rushed to the hospital and was treated for second-degree burns.

1. What did Jared and his friends throw on the fire?

*Sticks, leaves, and gasoline.*

2. How did Jared catch on fire?

*The fire ignited the gasoline's air path and caught Jared's clothes on fire.*

3. What happened to Jared?

*He was treated for second-degree burns at the hospital.*

4. List three safety rules that were broken.

*Answers may include the following: scrape away all leaves from the fire pit; children should not play near an open fire; gasoline should be used only as a motor fuel; keep gasoline away from heat sources or flames.*

5. List three safety rules that were followed.

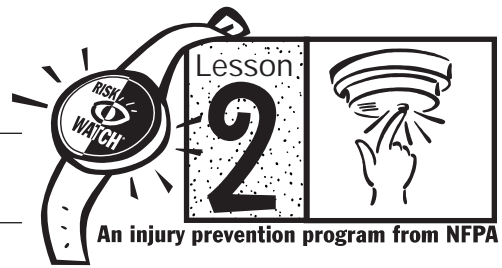
*Answers may include the following: stop, drop, and roll if clothes catch fire; put cool water on burned skin; cook with the permission of a grown-up; have a grown-up light the fire.*

6. On a separate sheet of paper, explain how this incident could have been prevented.

*Answers may include the following: by not playing with fire, by having adult supervision around the fire, by not throwing gasoline on the fire.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Promote Outdoor Safety

You have been asked by a local state park to write and illustrate an advertisement promoting campfire safety. Use your knowledge of fire safety to create an advertisement in the space below.

*Answers will vary.*

A large, empty rectangular box with a dotted border, intended for a student to draw an advertisement for campfire safety.





# Choking, Suffocation, and Strangulation Prevention



## Home Activity

### Create a list of safety rules.

Work with your child to make a list of choking, suffocation, and strangulation safety rules. Include any local emergency numbers. You can put the completed list on the refrigerator or make copies of it and hand it out to neighbors, friends, and the families of children for whom your child baby-sits.

Visit [www.riskwatch.org](http://www.riskwatch.org) or [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org) for more information and additional activities.



Your child has been learning about the dangers of choking, suffocation, and strangulation and how to recognize potentially dangerous items and situations that could cause injury. Unfortunately, these types of injuries are far too common. In 2000, in the United States, 634 children aged 14 and under died from suffocation, strangulation, or entrapment. In 2000, in the United States, 160 children aged 14 and under died from choking.

Knowing the risks can help you protect your child. Remind your child to sit while eating and to chew food thoroughly. You can help reinforce these habits with your child during mealtimes at home.

Your child has learned how and when to perform the Heimlich maneuver to aid someone who is choking. To perform the Heimlich maneuver:

1. Ask if the person in distress can cough, speak, or breathe. If he or she can, then do not interfere. If the person is unable to cough, speak, or breathe, begin the Heimlich maneuver.
2. Stand behind the person. Place the thumb side of your fist against the middle of the person's abdomen, between the navel and the breastbone. Grasp your fist with your other hand.
3. Give four quick, upward thrusts into the abdomen.
4. Repeat the thrusts until the obstruction is dislodged and the airway is clear.

All parents and caregivers are urged to learn the Heimlich maneuver and to take a Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) course. Knowing exactly what to do in an emergency can save someone's life.

If your child is beginning to baby-sit, stress the need for constant supervision of young children. Reinforce the importance of sitting while eating food, and explain that younger children are at risk of choking on small, round foods such as hot dogs, candies, nuts, grapes, and popcorn. Small toys can be a choking hazard to young children. Emphasize that small toys should be kept out of the reach of young children.

Unintentional strangulation also claims many young lives each year. Most strangulation incidents occur on the playground. Discuss the importance of avoiding scarves or clothes with drawstrings when playing. If your child is beginning to baby-sit, reinforce the importance of constant supervision of younger children under your child's care.

**Data sources:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National SAFE KIDS Campaign®.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Topic Sentences

Read the paragraphs below. Each one needs a topic sentence to help the reader understand what the paragraph is about. In the space provided, write a topic sentence for each paragraph.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Strangulation can happen when clothing, such as sweatshirts with drawstrings, gets caught in playground equipment. Necklaces or ribbons can also catch on hooks or links and cause you to strangle. At home, window blind cords are dangerous because they can wrap around a young child's neck. Small openings, such as those found in cribs, bunk beds, and high chairs, can also cause strangulation.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Choking can be caused by small, round foods, such as hard candies, popcorn, or hot dogs, that can easily become caught in the throat. Nonfood items, such as marbles, buttons, balloons, coins, and small toys, are also choking hazards, especially for very young children.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Each year, many children die from suffocation in car trunks. Children can suffocate in car trunks or in any small, enclosed space where the supply of air can be cut off. A car trunk should be used only by grown-ups to carry things like groceries and suitcases. It's better for kids to find safer places to play.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Hazards at School

Working with two classmates, search your school for potential choking, suffocation, and strangulation hazards. Then answer the questions below.

- 1.** Are there small openings on playground equipment in which students' heads could get caught?

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- 2.** Are students wearing clothes that have drawstrings or other potential hazards?

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- 3.** Do students in the cafeteria ever act in ways that could result in choking?

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- 4.** Do you see any small spaces in the school or playground areas where younger children could get trapped and suffocate?

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Choose one of the hazards you and your classmates found. Write a letter to the principal about the hazard. On a separate sheet of paper, create an outline of what your letter will include. Your letter should:

- describe the type of hazard you have seen (choking, suffocation, or strangulation).
- explain why it is dangerous to children.
- suggest ways to make the school safe from this hazard.

Then write the letter on another sheet of paper. Be sure to edit your writing before you turn in the letter.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

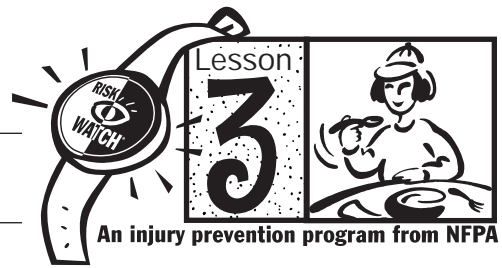


# The Heimlich Maneuver

In the space provided, draw a series of pictures that show the three steps of the Heimlich maneuver. Label each step with a description of what is being shown. Be sure to explain the conditions that must be present for the Heimlich maneuver to be safely used. Working with a partner demonstrate the proper technique without using force.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Topic Sentences

Read the paragraphs below. Each one needs a topic sentence to help the reader understand what the paragraph is about. In the space provided, write a topic sentence for each paragraph.

**1. *There are many types of strangulation hazards.***

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\_\_\_\_\_ Strangulation can happen when clothing, such as sweatshirts with drawstrings, gets caught in playground equipment. Necklaces or ribbons can also catch on hooks or links and cause you to strangle. At home, window blind cords are dangerous because they can wrap around a young child's neck. Small openings, such as those found in cribs, bunk beds, and high chairs, can also cause strangulation.

**2. *Choking can be caused by food and nonfood items.***

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\_\_\_\_\_ Choking can be caused by small, round foods, such as hard candies, popcorn, or hot dogs, that can easily become caught in the throat. Nonfood items, such as marbles, buttons, balloons, coins, and small toys, are also choking hazards, especially for very young children.

**3. *Car trunks are dangerous places to play.***

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\_\_\_\_\_ Each year, many children die from suffocation in car trunks. Children can suffocate in car trunks or in any small, enclosed space where the supply of air can be cut off. A car trunk should be used only by grown-ups to carry things like groceries and suitcases. It's better for kids to find safer places to play.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Hazards at School

Working with two classmates, search your school for potential choking, suffocation, and strangulation hazards. Then answer the questions below. **Answers will vary. Check students' work.**

- 1.** Are there small openings on playground equipment in which students' heads could get caught?

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- 2.** Are students wearing clothes that have drawstrings or other potential hazards?

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- 3.** Do students in the cafeteria ever act in ways that could result in choking?

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- 4.** Do you see any small spaces in the school or playground areas where younger children could get trapped and suffocate?

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Choose one of the hazards you and your classmates found. Write a letter to the principal about the hazard. On a separate sheet of paper, create an outline of what your letter will include. Your letter should:

- describe the type of hazard you have seen (choking, suffocation, or strangulation).
- explain why it is dangerous to children.
- suggest ways to make the school safe from this hazard.

Then write the letter on another sheet of paper. Be sure to edit your writing before you turn in the letter.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# The Heimlich Maneuver

In the space provided, draw a series of pictures that show the three steps of the Heimlich maneuver. Label each step with a description of what is being shown. Be sure to explain the conditions that must be present for the Heimlich maneuver to be safely used. Working with a partner demonstrate the proper technique without using force.

***Answers should show the correct steps with accurate descriptions of each step. Check students' demonstrations for proper techniques.***



# Poisoning Prevention



## Home Activities

**Create a phone list.** Discuss with your child what he or she could do in the event of a poisoning emergency. Then help your child create a list of emergency phone numbers to post on the refrigerator door. Be sure to include the telephone number of the Poison Control Center, 1-800-222-1222.

Visit [www.riskwatch.org](http://www.riskwatch.org) or [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org) for more information and additional activities.

Your child has been learning how to stay safe from poisons commonly found in or around the home. A poison is a substance containing toxic chemicals that can cause serious illness, injury, or even death when eaten or inhaled.

In the United States, a child is poisoned every 30 seconds. Poison Control Centers across the nation received more than 1.1 million reports of unintentional poisonings in children ages five and under in 2001. In 2000, 91 children aged 14 and under were fatally poisoned. More than 90 percent of all poisonings happened inside the home.

It is not difficult to understand why children are at increased risk for poisoning. Younger children have a tendency to put things in their mouths, while older children may taste or smell things out of curiosity. Some children are poisoned through no fault of their own by a colorless, odorless gas called carbon monoxide. Regardless of the poison, the results can be life-threatening, even fatal, because of the small size of children.

Safeguard your child by purchasing medicines and vitamins with child-resistant caps. Store all cleaning products and flammables out of your child's reach, preferably in a locked cabinet. Keep all poisonous substances in their original containers. If possible, install laboratory-listed carbon monoxide detectors inside your home to protect your family from carbon monoxide poisoning.

To help keep your family safe, post the Poison Control Center's phone number, 1-800-222-1222, on or near your telephone. Should you ever suspect that your child has taken a poison, stay calm and call the Poison Control Center right away. Have the container from which the poison was taken handy in case you need to answer any questions about the poison.

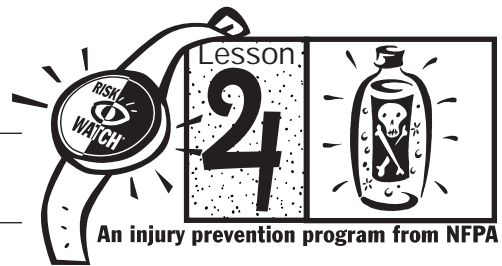
In addition, teach your child never to eat or drink anything, including medicine, without asking a trusted grown-up first. Make sure your child knows to tell a grown-up if someone finds a poison and to stay away from areas that may pose a poisoning risk.



**Data sources:** American Association of Poison Control Centers, National SAFE KIDS Campaign®.

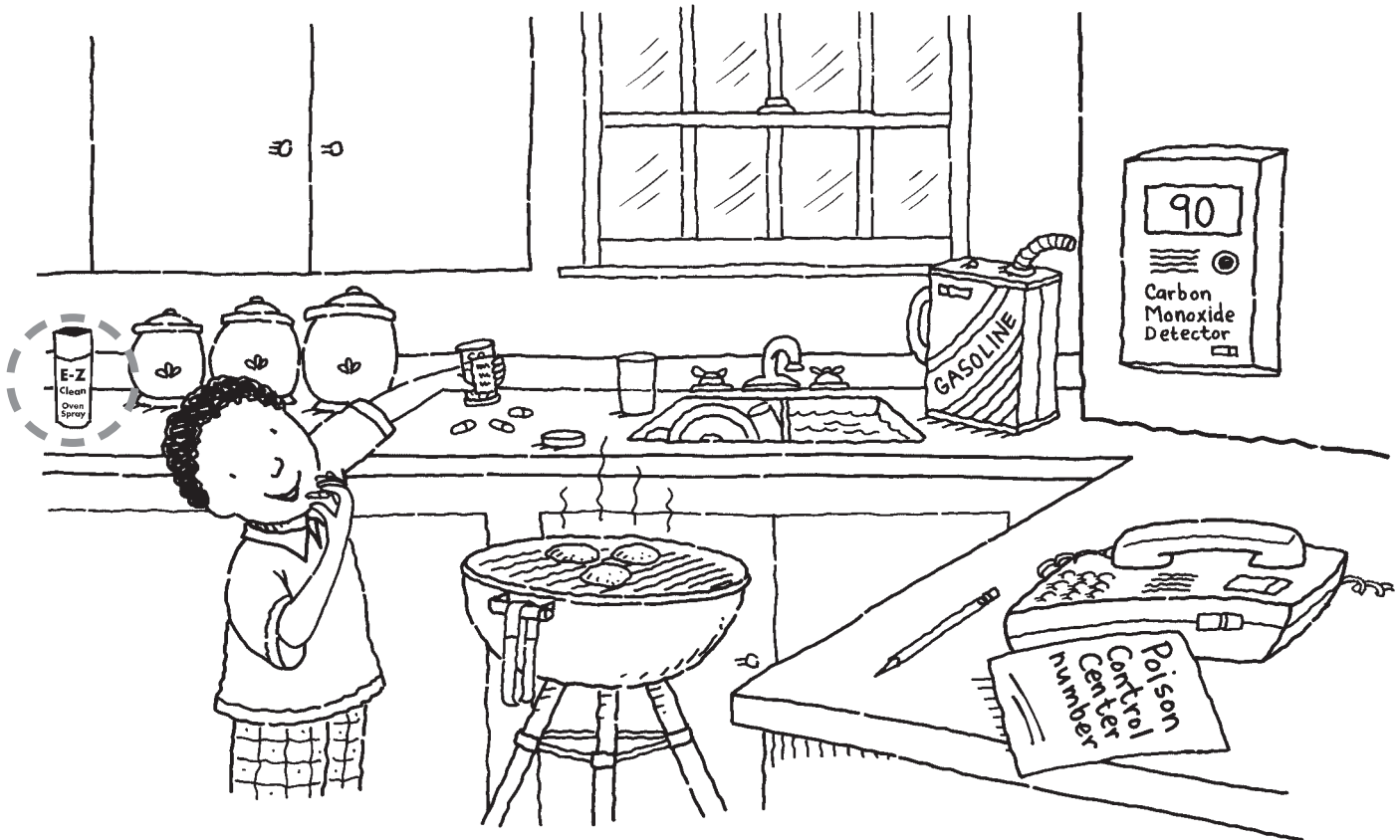
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# The Poison Zone

You have just entered the kitchen of Mr. Risk Taker. Enter at your own risk! The kitchen is filled with poisoning hazards. Can you find them? In the space provided, write a paragraph identifying the poisoning hazards. Then explain how each can be eliminated.



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Date \_\_\_\_\_

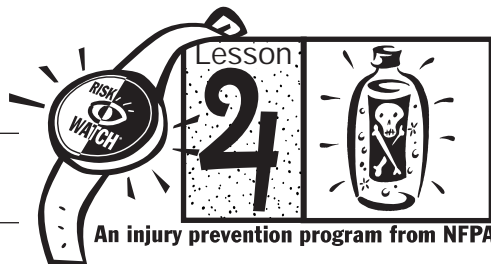


People often underestimate the risk of poisoning from common household substances.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Isle of Poisons

Imagine that you are stranded on the Isle of Poisons. As you look around the island, you see poisons everywhere.

**1.** Describe the island. What do you see?

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**2.** How do you feel about being on an island with poisons everywhere? Do you want to stay, or do you want to leave?

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**3.** What would you say to persuade a younger student to leave the Isle of Poisons?

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**4.** Read your description of the island. What changes need to occur to make the island safe?

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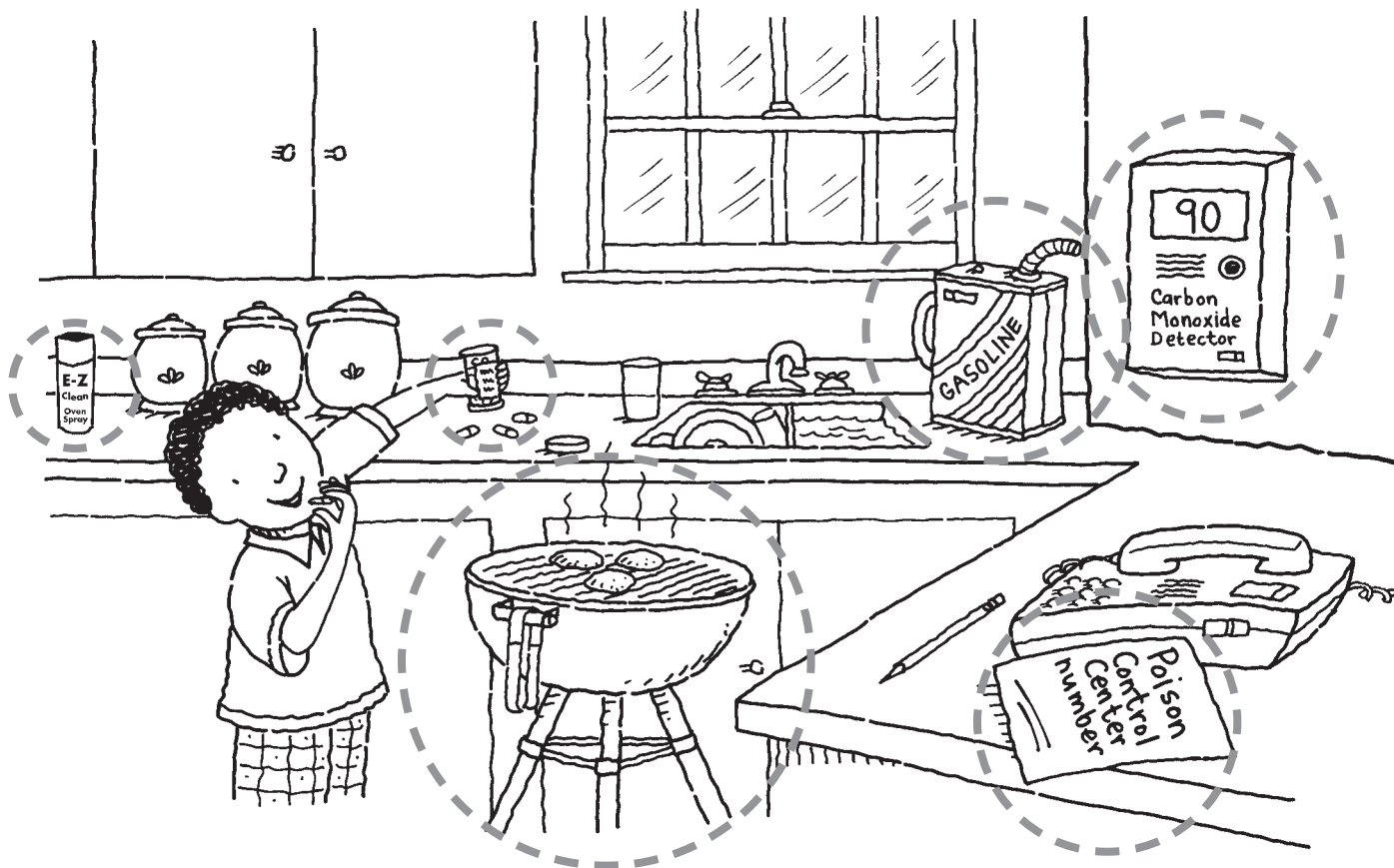
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# The Poison Zone

You have just entered the kitchen of Mr. Risk Taker. Enter at your own risk! The kitchen is filled with poisoning hazards. Can you find them? In the space provided, write a paragraph identifying the poisoning hazards. Then explain how each can be eliminated.



*Poison hazards include open medicine, cleaner and gasoline within child's reach, presence of carbon monoxide gas, no phone number for Poison Control Center, grill operating indoors. They can be eliminated by the following: keep all poisonous materials out of the sight and reach of children, preferably in a locked cabinet; post the Poison Control Center phone number near the phone; store gasoline outside the home in a shed or detached garage; don't use a barbeque grill indoors, which can increase dangerous levels of carbon monoxide.*

Date \_\_\_\_\_



## Show Me the Facts

Select one of the opinions below. Write a paragraph to support the opinion, using facts that you find in *Risk Watch*, at the Poison Control Center, or on the Web at **[www.aapcc.org](http://www.aapcc.org)**.

The Poison Control Center is important.

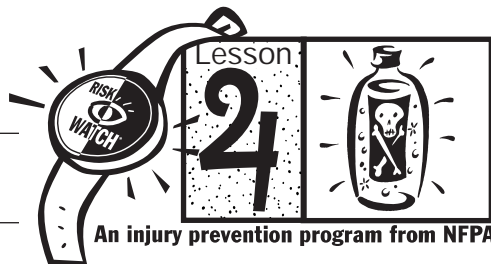
People often underestimate the risk of poisoning from common household substances.

**Answers will vary.**

[illegible]

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Isle of Poisons

Imagine that you are stranded on the Isle of Poisons. As you look around the island, you see poisons everywhere. **Answers will vary.**

**1.** Describe the island. What do you see?

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**2.** How do you feel about being on an island with poisons everywhere? Do you want to stay, or do you want to leave?

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**3.** What would you say to persuade a younger student to leave the Isle of Poisons?

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**4.** Read your description of the island. What changes need to occur to make the island safe?

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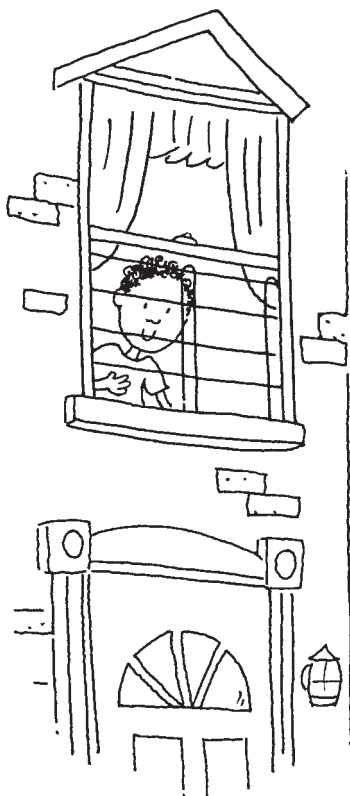
# Falls Prevention



## Home Activity

**Check it out.** With your child, conduct an inspection of play areas in your home and community. Take action to ensure that identified hazards are corrected including installation of proper surfacing if necessary.

Visit [www.riskwatch.org](http://www.riskwatch.org) or [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org) for more information and activities.



Your child has been learning about the danger of falls and about how falls can be prevented. In 2000, in the United States, 81 children aged 14 and under died as a result of fall-related incidents, and more than half were children aged 4 or younger. In 2001, more than 2.5 million children aged 14 and under were injured and treated in hospital emergency departments as a result of fall-related incidents. Each year, an estimated 15 children ages 14 and under die and approximately 233,500 are treated in hospital emergency rooms for playground equipment-related injuries. In fact, nearly three-fourths of all playground injuries are caused by falls, some of which occur in a child's own backyard.

If your child is beginning to baby-sit, stress the importance of constant supervision of younger children. Your child has learned to identify safe play areas and should make sure that children under his or her care are playing in a safe play area. Play areas should be covered with 12 inches of materials such as mulch, pea gravel, wood chips, or specially designed rubber substances that cushion a fall. **Dirt and grass as well as traditional gravel surfaces do not provide adequate protection when falls occur.**

When supervising young children, your child should enforce safe play rules such as taking turns on playground equipment, keeping shoes on with the shoelaces tied, wearing suitable clothing, and being aware of potential playground dangers. Children should be instructed not to play on stairs, balconies, or windows.

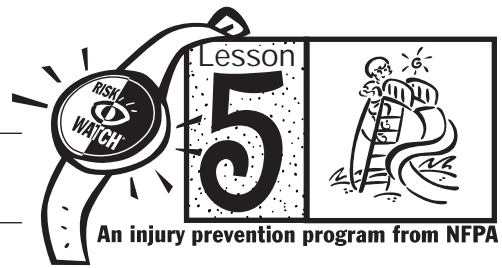
Remind your child to think about the potential consequences of childish behavior, such as fooling around on the stairs or an escalator, playing on a balcony or window, or climbing poles. Many children do not think of the possibility of a permanent disability or death from reckless behavior.

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**Data Sources:** Consumer Federation of America, National SAFE KIDS Campaign®.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Hold On!

In the space provided, write a paragraph about falls prevention. Be sure to include the topic sentence below in your paragraph.

Today I learned why it is important to hold on to the hand railings when using stairs and escalators.

Beginning of the paragraph:

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Middle of the paragraph:

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End of the paragraph:

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# What Do You Mean?

Read the paragraph. Replace each underlined noun or noun phrase with a more precise noun or noun phrase, such as a proper name or location. Then, write two rules the boys should have followed.

A new playground has just opened on this street. The neighborhood children are excited to start playing on the stuff. Two boys are the first to arrive. One boy was so eager to play that he ran out of his home without tying his things. Fortunately, he did not trip and fall. The first boy ran over to the spiral slide. The other boy ran after him. Each boy wanted to be the first one to go down the new spiral slide. They raced up the ladder, almost pushing each other over. The first boy won. The first boy was the first to use the thing. The other boy could not wait. As soon as the first boy started down the slide, the other boy went after him. The boys were at the bottom of it very quickly. Unfortunately, one boy landed on top of the other.

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1. \_\_\_\_\_

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2. \_\_\_\_\_

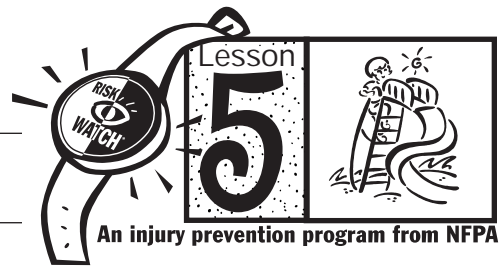
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Details, Details

Imagine that you have been assigned to write a description of your community. You decide to begin with the playground. Choose one piece of play equipment, and describe in detail every aspect of the equipment. Include what it looks like, how it is used, and what safety precautions need to be followed when using the equipment.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Hold On!

In the space provided, write a paragraph about falls prevention. Be sure to include the topic sentence below in your paragraph. *Answers will vary.*

Today I learned why it is important to hold on to the hand railings when using stairs and escalators.

Beginning of the paragraph:

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Middle of the paragraph:

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End of the paragraph:

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# What Do You Mean?

Read the paragraph. Replace each underlined noun or noun phrase with a more precise noun or noun phrase, such as a proper name or location. Then, write two rules the boys should have followed.

A new playground has just opened on this street. The neighborhood children are excited to start playing on the stuff. Two boys are the first to arrive. One boy was so eager to play that he ran out of his home without tying his things. Fortunately, he did not trip and fall. The first boy ran over to the spiral slide. The other boy ran after him. Each boy wanted to be the first one to go down the new spiral slide. They raced up the ladder, almost pushing each other over. The first boy won. The first boy was the first to use the thing. The other boy could not wait. As soon as the first boy started down the slide, the other boy went after him. The boys were at the bottom of it very quickly. Unfortunately, one boy landed on top of the other.

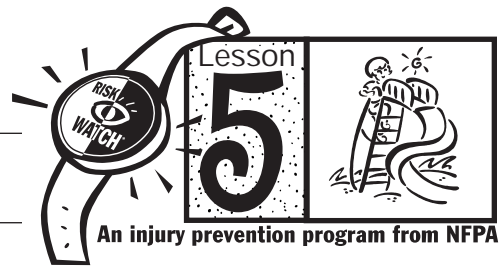
**Answers will vary.**

1. **Take turns playing on equipment.**

2. **Keep shoelaces tied.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Details, Details

Imagine that you have been assigned to write a description of your community. You decide to begin with the playground. Choose one piece of play equipment, and describe in detail every aspect of the equipment. Include what it looks like, how it is used, and what safety precautions need to be followed when using the equipment.

**Answers will vary.**

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There are no vertical margin lines, text, or other markings on the page.



# Firearms Injury Prevention



## Home Activity

**Promote awareness.** Work with your child to obtain statistics from the police department, local newspaper, health department, and Internet ([www.cdc.gov/safeusa](http://www.cdc.gov/safeusa)) on unintentional firearms injuries in your state over a three-month period. Discuss the information with your child and ask if he or she has any questions. Your child could take the statistics to class to share.

Visit [www.riskwatch.org](http://www.riskwatch.org) or [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org) for more information and additional activities.

Your child has been learning about the dangers posed by firearms and what he or she can do to protect himself or herself from unintentional injury or death. Unintentional firearms-related injuries or death are defined as those in which the person firing the gun did not intend to hurt anyone. In 2000, more than 86 children aged 14 and under in the United States died from unintentional firearms-related incidents. In 2001, nearly 1,400 children were treated in emergency rooms for unintentional injuries received from a firearm.

To keep your child from being injured by a gun, you need to child-proof your home. Most childhood shooting deaths involve guns that have been kept loaded and accessible in or around the home. Children are naturally curious, and sometimes they cannot tell the difference between a real gun and a toy gun.

If you have a gun in your home make sure it is stored unloaded and in a locked place where a child cannot touch it. All ammunition should also be kept locked away in an inaccessible location separately from the gun.

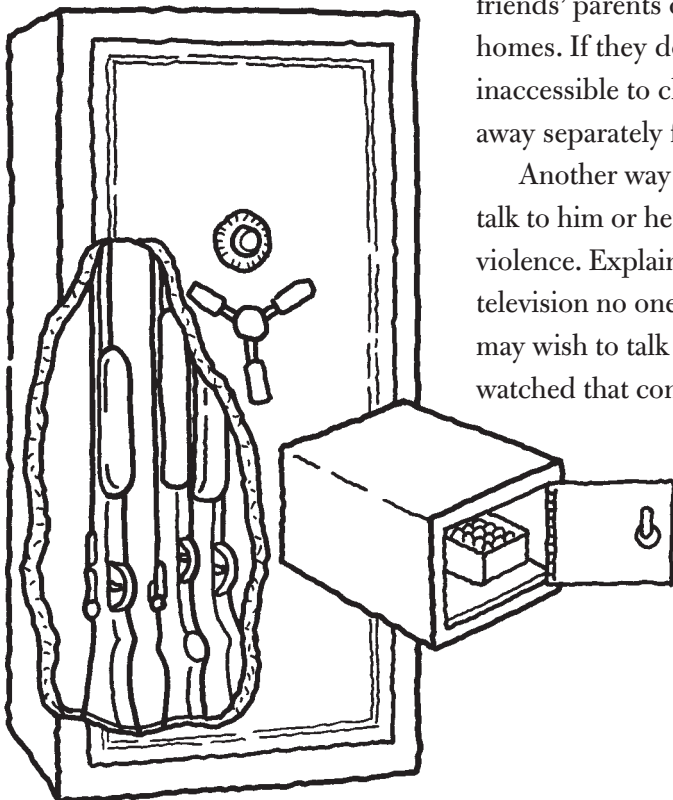
Educating children about gun safety plays an important role in keeping them safe from firearms. Talk to your child about staying away from guns in places where they play and homes they visit. Talk with your children's friends' parents or caregivers to find out whether they have guns in their homes. If they do, verify that the guns are kept unloaded, locked away, and inaccessible to children. Also, check that any ammunition is kept locked away separately from the gun.

Another way to educate your child about the dangers of firearms is to talk to him or her about the difference between real violence and television violence. Explain that in real life, children can be hurt by guns, while on television no one is actually hurt, although it appears that they are. You may wish to talk about a program or video game that your child may have watched that contained violence. Ask how he or she felt about it. It's

important to let your child know that he or she can talk to you.

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**Data sources:** Consumer Federation of America, National SAFE KIDS Campaign®.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Headliners

From a newspaper, cut out headline words to create your own headline about firearms injury prevention. Glue your headline in the space below. Then write a news story under the headline.

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Think First

Read the situation below. Answer the questions that follow.

It's a Friday night, and you are at a friend's home. His parents are in the backyard. Your friend shows you his dad's gun that's hidden in the closet.

**1.** How do you think you would feel? List at least five adjectives.

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**2.** How do you think your parent or caregiver would feel if he or she knew that you were playing at a friend's home where a gun was not locked up? List at least five adjectives.

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**3.** What might be the consequences of being at your friend's home with an unlocked gun?

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**4.** What should you do in this situation?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Firearms Safety Ad

Ace Lock and Key has hired you to create an ad for the local newspaper. The subject of the ad is firearms injury prevention. In the space below, create an ad that would appeal to Ace Lock and Key while promoting firearms injury prevention.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Headliners

From a newspaper, cut out headline words to create your own headline about firearms injury prevention. Glue your headline in the space below. Then write a news story under the headline.

*Answers will vary.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Think First

Read the situation below. Answer the questions that follow. **Answers will vary.**

It's a Friday night, and you are at a friend's home. His parents are in the backyard. Your friend shows you his dad's gun that's hidden in the closet.

- 1.** How do you think you would feel? List at least five adjectives.

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- 2.** How do you think your parent or caregiver would feel if he or she knew that you were playing at a friend's home where a gun was not locked up? List at least five adjectives.

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- 3.** What might be the consequences of being at your friend's home with an unlocked gun?

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- 4.** What should you do in this situation?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Firearms Safety Ad

Ace Lock and Key has hired you to create an ad for the local newspaper. The subject of the ad is firearms injury prevention. In the space below, create an ad that would appeal to Ace Lock and Key while promoting firearms injury prevention. ***Answers will vary but should promote firearms injury prevention.***



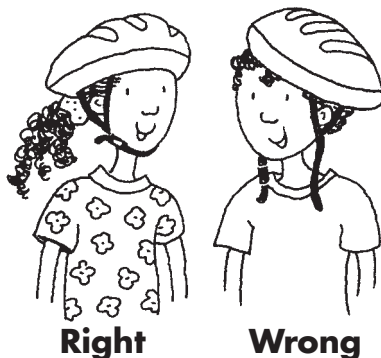
# Bike and Pedestrian Safety



## Home Activities

**Demonstrate safety.** Ask your child to demonstrate proper hand signals for stopping and turning while riding a bike. Then check to make sure the bike helmet fits correctly on every member of your family.

Visit [www.riskwatch.org](http://www.riskwatch.org) or [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org) for more information and additional activities.



Your child has been learning bicycle safety rules and the proper way to cross streets and parking lots safely. Young children (aged 10 and under) need the constant supervision of a grown-up to keep them safe from moving vehicles whose drivers may not see small children until it is too late.

In 2001, nearly 314,600 children in the United States, aged 14 and under, were treated in hospital emergency rooms for bicycling-related incidents. Nearly half of children ages 14 and under hospitalized for bicycle-related injuries are diagnosed with a traumatic brain injury. Studies have shown that wearing a bicycle helmet significantly reduces the risk of a brain injury by 85 percent in the event of an incident. Worn properly, bicycle helmets should sit level on the head, and be snug and comfortable.

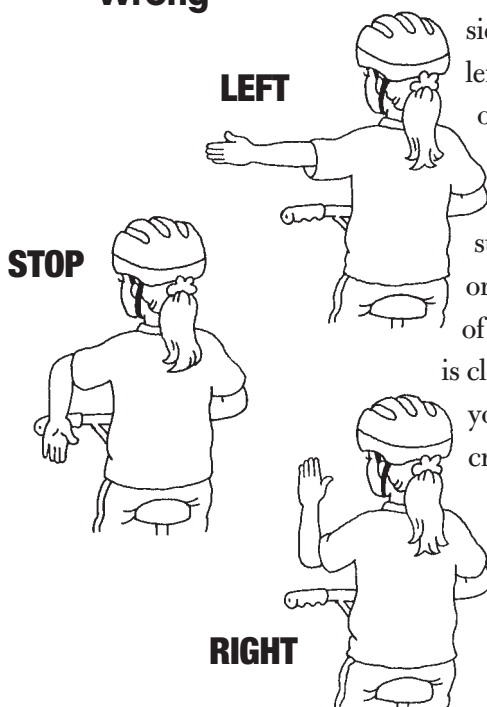
Another startling statistic is the number of children killed in pedestrian-related incidents. In 2000, incidents involving motor vehicles were responsible for the deaths of 534 children aged 14 and under in the United States, and another 172 children of this age died in non-traffic related incidents.

Safeguard your child by being bike-smart. Make sure your child always wears a bicycle helmet when riding a bike, skateboard, scooter, or inline skates and that he or she rides on sidewalks or paths. Teach your child to

make a complete stop when entering a

sidewalk, path, or driveway. Also teach him or her to look left, right, and left again for people who may be walking on the sidewalk or path or for vehicles pulling into or out of a driveway.

Teach your child to be street-smart, as well. Make sure your child knows to use caution when crossing a street or parking lot. Teach your child to stop at the curb or edge of a road, preferably at an intersection, to make sure the street is clear for crossing, and to never run into the street. Remind your child to listen and look for moving vehicles before crossing the street by looking left, right, and left again.



**Data sources:** National Center for Injury Prevention and Control; National SAFE KIDS Campaign®; Pediatric Head Injuries and Deaths from Bicycling in the United States, *Pediatrics*, 1996.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# A Fraction of the Time

Solve the problems.

- 1.** There are 24 students in grade 5. Three are out sick today.  
What fraction of the class is absent? \_\_\_\_\_  
What fraction of the class is present? \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 2.** Eight friends are planning to go for a bike ride. Six of the friends have bike helmets. What fraction of the friends has bike helmets? \_\_\_\_\_  
What fraction of the friends does not have bike helmets? \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 3.** There are 30 students at the bike rodeo. Six students are listening to Officer Bill. Ten students are riding on the obstacle course. Another five students are washing their bikes. What fraction of students is listening to Officer Bill? \_\_\_\_\_  
What fraction of students is riding on the obstacle course? \_\_\_\_\_  
What fraction of students is washing their bikes? \_\_\_\_\_  
What fraction of students is not doing any of these things? \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 4.** Officer Bill visited the classroom to review bicycle safety rules. The students are in school seven hours each day. Officer Bill visited the classroom for one hour on Monday, two hours on Tuesday, and two hours on Friday.  
What fraction of the weekly classroom hours did Officer Bill spend in the classroom? \_\_\_\_\_  
What fraction of the day did Officer Bill spend in the classroom on Tuesday? \_\_\_\_\_  
What fraction of the day did Officer Bill not spend in the classroom on Tuesday? \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Living with Consequences

Steven had saved his money for six months. He finally had enough money to buy the skateboard he saw at the store. He had worked extra jobs around the house to earn the money and was so proud of himself. His dad drove him to the store to make the big purchase.

The skateboard was shiny new. Steven wanted to try it out. Off he went to the local skateboard park. He was having a great time. Unfortunately, he was not wearing a helmet. Suddenly he fell. He woke up in the hospital, but things were not the same. Steven had sustained a serious brain injury. He couldn't speak clearly or take care of himself anymore.

Imagine that you are Steven's good friend. Write about how your friendship might change because of this incident.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, typical of notebook paper. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Make Safety an Issue

Imagine that you have just been elected president of your local bicycle club. During your campaign, you stated that you wanted to be known as the bike safety president. In the space below, write your first safety message to club members. Then explain why that message is important and how you plan to implement it.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# A Fraction of the Time

Solve the problems.

1. There are 24 students in grade 5. Three are out sick today.

What fraction of the class is absent?  $\frac{3}{24}$  \_\_\_\_\_

What fraction of the class is present?  $\frac{21}{24}$  \_\_\_\_\_

2. Eight friends are planning to go for a bike ride. Six of the friends have bike helmets. What fraction of the friends has bike helmets?  $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$  \_\_\_\_\_

What fraction of the friends does not have bike helmets?  $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$  \_\_\_\_\_

3. There are 30 students at the bike rodeo. Six students are listening to Officer Bill. Ten students are riding on the obstacle course. Another five students are washing their bikes. What fraction of students is listening to Officer Bill?  $\frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5}$  \_\_\_\_\_

What fraction of students is riding on the obstacle course?  $\frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_

What fraction of students is washing their bikes?  $\frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{6}$  \_\_\_\_\_

What fraction of students is not doing any of these things?  $\frac{9}{30} = \frac{3}{10}$  \_\_\_\_\_

4. Officer Bill visited the classroom to review bicycle safety rules. The students are in school seven hours each day. Officer Bill visited the classroom for one hour on Monday, two hours on Tuesday, and two hours on Friday.

What fraction of the weekly classroom hours did Officer Bill spend in the classroom?  $\frac{5}{35}$  \_\_\_\_\_

What fraction of the day did Officer Bill spend in the classroom on Tuesday?  $\frac{2}{35}$  \_\_\_\_\_

What fraction of the day did Officer Bill not spend in the classroom on Tuesday?  $\frac{5}{35}$  \_\_\_\_\_





Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Make Safety an Issue

Imagine that you have just been elected president of your local bicycle club. During your campaign, you stated that you wanted to be known as the bike safety president. In the space below, write your first safety message to club members. Then explain why that message is important and how you plan to implement it.

**Answers will vary.**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



# Water Safety



## Home Activities

**Reinforce safe diving.** Create a list of reasons why people should not dive into unfamiliar waters. Explain to your child, or research together on the Internet, the severity of a spinal injury. Make another list of rules that you want your child to follow before he or she attempts to dive. Teach your child how to handle a situation in which friends might pressure him or her into diving off a bridge or cliff.

Visit [www.riskwatch.org](http://www.riskwatch.org) or [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org) for more information and additional activities.

Your child has been learning about water safety and why it's important to follow water safety rules when in or around water. Most drowning incidents occur while swimming, fishing, boating, and bathing. Small children can drown in a bucket of water. In 2000, in the United States, 943 children aged 14 and under drowned.

You can prevent a drowning incident by making sure your child has adult supervision at all times whenever he or she is in or around water. In addition, swimming pools should be enclosed by four-sided fencing that is at least five feet high and is equipped with self-closing and self-latching gates.

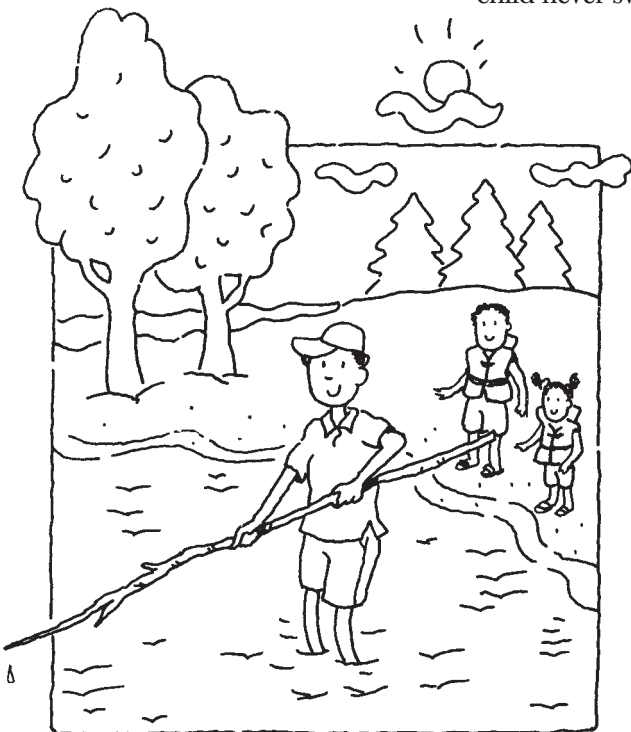
Another way to safeguard your child from a drowning incident is to provide ongoing swimming lessons. Swimming lessons help your child learn proper swimming techniques, gain extensive training, and follow water safety rules. If your child cannot swim well, make sure he or she wears a U. S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD) when he or she is near water. A PFD will add buoyancy to the body and keep the head and body higher in the water. Inner tubes, rafts, floaties, water wings, and other swimming toys are not considered PFDs and should not be used as such.

In addition, remind your child of the water safety rules. Make sure your child never swims alone; he or she should always have a grown-up present.

Remind your child to pay attention to posted signs, such as "No Diving" and "No Running or Jumping." Make sure your child swims only when rested, does not eat food or chew gum while in the water, and does not engage in horseplay in or around the water. Also, remind your child to get out of the water immediately if he or she hears thunder or sees lightning.

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**Data sources:** American Red Cross, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National SAFE KIDS Campaign®; National Safety Council Injury Facts, United States Lifesaving Association.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# True or False—Make It Right

Read the following statements. Decide whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE, and write the word on the line provided. If the statement is false, rewrite the statement as a true statement.

\_\_\_\_\_ **1.** If you are tired, then it is a good idea to swim for only 30 minutes.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **2.** Never jump or dive into unknown waters.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **3.** Do not stand on the edge of a boat.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **4.** Water safety rules apply only when a person is around a pool, ocean, or lake, not around hot tubs and whirlpools.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **5.** Late night swims are always safe if you wear a PFD.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **6.** Get out of the water immediately if you see lightning.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **7.** Every spot on a frozen pond has the same thickness of ice.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **8.** While at a lake, stay clear of boat ramps.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **9.** PFD stands for "Protection for Divers."

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **10.** Children should always be supervised by a grown-up when swimming.

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Splash!

Read the following advertisement.

### LEARN TO SWIM

Come learn how to swim at Mayfield Swim Center 103 Deerfield Road or call 555-1212  
Two-Week Session Beginning June 15 Monday–Thursday 10:30 A.M. to 11:15 A.M.  
\$18 for ages 4 to 16  
\$25 for ages 17 and older

The swim instructors at Mayfield Swim Center are dedicated to teaching people of all ages how to swim. The instructors use games to teach various swimming techniques. Students are also introduced to lifesaving techniques and first aid.

All students will be given a 30-day free pass to the swimming pool once the lessons are complete.  
Call today to sign up. Space is limited!

For the summer break, Mrs. Brown wanted to have something special planned for her three children that would be both fun and educational. While at the supermarket, she spotted the following poster. She copied down all of the information she needed.

**1. WHAT** is the name and phone number of the swim center?

\_\_\_\_\_

**2. WHEN** do the lessons begin, and at what time do they start?

\_\_\_\_\_

**3. HOW** many minutes is one swimming lesson? \_\_\_\_\_

**4. IF** Mrs. Brown's 10-year-old twin daughters and her 17-year-old son take swimming lessons, how much will the lessons cost?

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. IF** a child attended the two-week session, how many hours of swimming lessons would the child receive?

\_\_\_\_\_

**6. WHY** is it important to know how to swim?

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# ABCs of Water Safety

In the space below, use your ABCs to write a story about water safety. Your story must have 26 sentences. The first sentence will begin with the letter *A*. The second sentence will begin with the letter *B*. The third sentence will begin with the letter *C*. Continue this pattern until you end your story with a sentence that begins with the letter *Z*. Be sure to include in your story at least three water safety messages.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# True or False—Make It Right

Read the following statements. Decide whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE, and write the word on the line provided. If the statement is false, rewrite the statement as a true statement.

False 1. If you are tired, then it is a good idea to swim for only 30 minutes.

Do not swim when you are tired.

True 2. Never jump or dive into unknown waters.

True 3. Do not stand on the edge of a boat.

False 4. Water safety rules apply only when a person is around a pool, ocean, or lake, not around hot tubs and whirlpools.

Water safety rules apply when a person is in or around water.

False 5. Late night swims are always safe if you wear a PFD.

Do not swim at night.

True 6. Get out of the water immediately if you see lightning.

False 7. Every spot on a frozen pond has the same thickness of ice.

The ice on a pond is typically not uniform.

True 8. While at a lake, stay clear of boat ramps.

False 9. PFD stands for "Protection for Divers."

PFD stands for "Personal Flotation Device."

True 10. Children should always be supervised by a grown-up when swimming.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# Splash!

Read the following advertisement.

### LEARN TO SWIM

Come learn how to swim at Mayfield Swim Center 103 Deerfield Road or call 555-1212  
Two-Week Session Beginning June 15 Monday–Thursday 10:30 A.M. to 11:15 A.M.  
\$18 for ages 4 to 16  
\$25 for ages 17 and older

The swim instructors at Mayfield Swim Center are dedicated to teaching people of all ages how to swim. The instructors use games to teach various swimming techniques. Students are also introduced to lifesaving techniques and first aid.

All students will be given a 30-day free pass to the swimming pool once the lessons are complete.  
Call today to sign up. Space is limited!

For the summer break, Mrs. Brown wanted to have something special planned for her three children that would be both fun and educational. While at the supermarket, she spotted the following poster. She copied down all of the information she needed.

1. WHAT is the name and phone number of the swim center?

***Mayfield Swim Center, 555-1212***

2. WHEN do the lessons begin, and at what time do they start?

***Lessons begin June 15 at 10:30 A.M.***

3. HOW many minutes is one swimming lesson? ***45 minutes***

4. IF Mrs. Brown's 10-year-old twin daughters and her 17-year-old son take swimming lessons, how much will the lessons cost?

***\$61.00***

5. IF a child attended the two-week session, how many hours of swimming lessons would the child receive?

***6 hours***

6. WHY is it important to know how to swim?

***Answers will vary.***



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# ABCs of Water Safety

In the space below, use your ABCs to write a story about water safety. Your story must have 26 sentences. The first sentence will begin with the letter *A*. The second sentence will begin with the letter *B*. The third sentence will begin with the letter *C*. Continue this pattern until you end your story with a sentence that begins with the letter *Z*. Be sure to include in your story at least three water safety messages.

***Answers will vary but should include at least three water safety messages.***

***Check students' work.***

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# **Grade 5 *Risk Watch* Messages**

## **Motor Vehicle Safety**

1. Always ride buckled up in the back seat in a child safety or booster seat.
2. Learn and practice school bus safety rules.

## **Fire and Burn Prevention**

1. If your clothes catch fire, stop, drop, and roll.
2. Know what to do when the smoke alarm sounds.
3. Hot things can hurt you.
4. Tell a grown-up if you find matches or lighters.

## **Choking, Suffocation, and Strangulation Prevention**

1. Eating is serious business.
2. Save your breath.

## **Poisoning Prevention**

1. Take medicine only from a grown-up you trust.
2. Ask a grown-up before eating or drinking anything.
3. Tell a grown-up if someone finds poison.

## **Fall Prevention**

1. Stay away from open windows.
2. Avoid playing on stairs and escalators.
3. Learn and practice safe play rules.
4. Play on “soft” play surfaces.

## **Firearms Injury Prevention**

1. Tell a grown-up if you find a gun.
2. Stay away from guns and ammunition.

## **Bike and Pedestrian Safety**

1. Cross the street with a grown-up.
2. Learn and practice bike safety rules.
3. Wear a helmet every time you ride.
4. See and be seen.

## **Water Safety**

1. Always swim with a grown-up.
2. Wear a personal flotation device (PFD) when in or around water.
3. Learn and practice the water safety rules.
4. Stop, look, and test before entering lakes and pools.
5. Be safe on ice.



**DIRECTIONS**

Read each of the questions and decide on the BEST answer. Then circle your answer.

**1**

When riding in a car, your lap-shoulder belt should be

- A. under your arm.
- B. across your stomach, but not too tight.
- ✓ C. snugly across your chest.
- D. stuffed between the seat cushions.

**2**

Smoke alarms should be installed

- A. only in the basement.
- ✓ B. in or near each sleeping area.
- C. but don't put the batteries in because they make too much noise.
- D. just in the kitchen.

**3**

When you need to cross the road after you get off the bus, you should

- ✓ A. make eye contact with the bus driver and any other driver on the road to be sure they see you.
- B. cross the road in front of the bus, walking as close to the bus as you can.
- C. jump off the bus and run across the road as fast as you can.
- D. cross in front of the bus. Don't worry about cars because they have to stop for school buses.

**4**

When you are riding your bicycle,

- ✓ A. always wear bright clothing to be sure drivers can see you.
- B. you don't have to worry about drivers because they are always on the lookout for pedestrians and bike riders.
- C. you don't have to worry about pedestrians because bike riders always get to go before pedestrians.
- D. it's OK to give somebody a ride on the back of your bicycle.

**5**

If you see a wire dangling from a power pole onto the sidewalk, you should

- A. find a tree branch or other piece of wood to move the wire out of the way.
- ✓ B. call 911 or the fire department.
- C. stay away from it, but then ignore it.
- D. throw something at the wire to find out if someone has turned off the electricity.

**6**

If smoke fills the room,

- A. stand up and walk to the door because the freshest air is at the top of the room.
- B. stay where you are.
- ✓ C. crawl to an outside door on your hands and knees.
- D. hide in the closet.

**7**

A bicycle helmet

- A. should be worn just by people who ride really fast on their bikes.
- ✓ B. helps prevent head injuries if you fall.
- C. can be worn like a cap. You don't have to bother with buckling the straps.
- D. is so expensive that only a few kids can afford them.

**8**

If you find a pill on the floor that looks like a vitamin,

- A. it probably is a vitamin and you can eat it.
- B. pick it up and put it back in the bottle with the rest of the vitamins.
- C. leave it where it is.
- ✓ D. find an adult right away and tell them about it.

**9**

You are home alone and spray window cleaner in your eyes by mistake. What should you do?

- ✓ A. Wash your face and eyes and call the Poison Control Center.
- B. Wait for an adult to get home so you can tell them what happened.
- C. Wash your face and eyes and go outside to get into the fresh air.
- D. Lie down in a darkened room with a wet washcloth over your eyes.

**10**

A PFD is a Personal Flotation Device. It

- ✓ A. helps you stay afloat when you are in the water.
- B. is very uncomfortable to wear and should only be used in emergencies.
- C. is designed to be placed on the seat next to you in a boat. Grab it just before you go overboard.
- D. is only for children under six years old.

**11**

Pretend you are babysitting a two-year-old boy and you are feeding the child. What should you do?

- A. Give him little, round foods like grapes because they are easy to eat.
- B. Put the child in the high chair and go watch TV while he eats.
- ✓ C. be sure to give him the right kinds of food so he doesn't choke.
- D. get him to eat quickly so you can go back to your homework.

**12**

When riding in a car, you should

- A. lean out the window.
- ✓ B. sit in the back seat with your safetybelt on.
- C. only wear your safetybelt if the adults wear theirs.
- D. only wear your safetybelt on long trips.

**13**

When you ride the escalator with your younger brother or sister,

- A. teach them how to walk up the escalator that goes down.
- B. let them sit down on the steps while the escalator is moving.
- ✓ C. hold one of their hands and teach them to put their other hand on the handrail.
- D. show them how to walk up the steps as the escalator goes up.

**14**

If a person is choking and cannot talk, you should

- A. yell for help.
- B. raise their arms up over their head.
- C. hit them on the back as hard as you can.
- ✓ D. perform the Heimlich maneuver.

**15**

When young children are learning to crawl and climb,

- A. it's OK to let them play with string and window blind cords because they like to wrap them around things.
- B. playing on the stairs makes their legs stronger.
- C. leave them in their cribs so you don't have to worry about them.
- ✓ D. you should stay with them to be sure they are safe.

**16**

Lifeguards are trained to help if there is trouble in the water and to make sure swimmers follow the rules. Ask a lifeguard

- A. to help you find somebody to swim with.
- ✓ B. if you don't know which section of the pool to swim in.
- C. to tell you when your mom gets there.
- D. to help you find your towel.

**17**

When you are heating soup on the stove, you should

- A. be sure the pot handle hangs out toward you so you can reach it easily.
- B. watch TV until you hear the soup boiling.
- C. leave the pot holder near the burner so you can find it easily.
- ✓ D. stay close to the stove.

**18**

Which of these people is the safest?

- A. Joe starts going down the slide when the person in front of him is half way.
- B. Maria is on the seesaw with her friend, Melanie. When she reaches the ground and Melanie is at the top, Maria jumps off.
- C. Micah swings really high in the air when he stands up.
- ✓ D. Toby goes down the slide sitting down and feet first.

**19**

If your parents have a gun, they should

- A. leave it in the night stand by the bed.
- B. always keep it loaded in case a burglar comes.
- ✓ C. lock it in a case, unloaded, and store it out of sight and out of reach.
- D. keep it in a closet by the front door with the ammunition nearby, but not in the gun.

**20**

What should you have on hand in case of poisoning?

- A. Charcoal like you use in a barbecue grill
- ✓ B. The Poison Control Center's phone number
- C. A glass of water
- D. A piece of bread

**21**

There is going to be a parade in your town. Your friends have found a great spot to watch the parade where no one else will be—the roof of the local bank. Which of these would be the best thing to do?

- A. Stay three feet away from the edge of the roof.
- B. Take an adult with you.
- ✓ C. Find another spot to watch the parade.
- D. Take a folding chair with you so you don't have to stand on the roof.

**22**

If you are exploring in the woods and you find something that you think might be a bullet,

- ✓ A. leave it where it is but tie something to a tree to mark the spot and report it to an adult.
- B. put it in your pocket until you get home.
- C. ignore it.
- D. hit it with a rock to see if it's real.

**23**

When you ride your bicycle,

- A. ride so you can see the cars coming toward you.
- ✓ B. ride with the traffic flow, in a bike lane if there is one.
- C. don't worry about things like stop signs. They are just for cars.
- D. hang your helmet from the handlebar, just in case you need it.

**24**

You are a very good swimmer. You have been invited to swim in a friend's swimming pool. You arrive at the pool and there is no adult present. What should you do?

- ✓ A. Stay out of the pool until an adult arrives.
- B. Stay in the shallow end of the pool.
- C. Stay near your friend when you are in the water.
- D. Be extra careful while you are swimming.

# Safety Test for Grades 5 & 6



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## ***DIRECTIONS***

Read each of the questions and decide on the BEST answer. Then mark an answer on your separate answer sheet.

**1**

When riding in a car, your lap-shoulder belt should be

- A. under your arm.
- B. across your stomach, but not too tight.
- C. snugly across your chest.
- D. stuffed between the seat cushions.

**2**

Smoke alarms should be installed

- A. only in the basement.
- B. in or near each sleeping area.
- C. but don't put the batteries in because they make too much noise.
- D. just in the kitchen.

**3**

When you need to cross the road after you get off the bus, you should

- A. make eye contact with the bus driver and any other driver on the road to be sure they see you.
- B. cross the road in front of the bus, walking as close to the bus as you can.
- C. jump off the bus and run across the road as fast as you can.
- D. cross in front of the bus. Don't worry about cars because they have to stop for school buses.

**4**

When you are riding your bicycle,

- A. always wear bright clothing to be sure drivers can see you.
- B. you don't have to worry about drivers because they are always on the lookout for pedestrians and bike riders.
- C. you don't have to worry about pedestrians because bike riders always get to go before pedestrians.
- D. it's OK to give somebody a ride on the back of your bicycle.

**5**

If you see a wire dangling from a power pole onto the sidewalk, you should

- A. find a tree branch or other piece of wood to move the wire out of the way.
- B. call 911 or the fire department.
- C. stay away from it, but then ignore it.
- D. throw something at the wire to find out if someone has turned off the electricity.

**6**

If smoke fills the room,

- A. stand up and walk to the door because the freshest air is at the top of the room.
- B. stay where you are.
- C. crawl to an outside door on your hands and knees.
- D. hide in the closet.

**7**

A bicycle helmet

- A. should be worn just by people who ride really fast on their bikes.
- B. helps prevent head injuries if you fall.
- C. can be worn like a cap. You don't have to bother with buckling the straps.
- D. is so expensive that only a few kids can afford them.

**8**

If you find a pill on the floor that looks like a vitamin,

- A. it probably is a vitamin and you can eat it.
- B. pick it up and put it back in the bottle with the rest of the vitamins.
- C. leave it where it is.
- D. find an adult right away and tell them about it.

**9**

You are home alone and spray window cleaner in your eyes by mistake. What should you do?

- A. Wash your face and eyes and call the Poison Control Center.
- B. Wait for an adult to get home so you can tell them what happened.
- C. Wash your face and eyes and go outside to get into the fresh air.
- D. Lie down in a darkened room with a wet washcloth over your eyes.

**10**

A PFD is a Personal Flotation Device. It

- A. helps you stay afloat when you are in the water.
- B. is very uncomfortable to wear and should only be used in emergencies.
- C. is designed to be placed on the seat next to you in a boat. Grab it just before you go overboard.
- D. is only for children under six years old.

**11**

Pretend you are babysitting a two-year-old boy and you are feeding the child. What should you do?

- A. Give him little, round foods like grapes because they are easy to eat.
- B. Put the child in the high chair and go watch TV while he eats.
- C. be sure to give him the right kinds of food so he doesn't choke.
- D. get him to eat quickly so you can go back to your homework.

**12**

When riding in a car, you should

- A. lean out the window.
- B. sit in the back seat with your safetybelt on.
- C. only wear your safetybelt if the adults wear theirs.
- D. only wear your safetybelt on long trips.



**13**

When you ride the escalator with your younger brother or sister,

- A. teach them how to walk up the escalator that goes down.
- B. let them sit down on the steps while the escalator is moving.
- C. hold one of their hands and teach them to put their other hand on the handrail.
- D. show them how to walk up the steps as the escalator goes up.

**14**

If a person is choking and cannot talk, you should

- A. yell for help.
- B. raise their arms up over their head.
- C. hit them on the back as hard as you can.
- D. perform the Heimlich maneuver.

**15**

When young children are learning to crawl and climb,

- A. it's OK to let them play with string and window blind cords because they like to wrap them around things.
- B. playing on the stairs makes their legs stronger.
- C. leave them in their cribs so you don't have to worry about them.
- D. you should stay with them to be sure they are safe.

**16**

Lifeguards are trained to help if there is trouble in the water and to make sure swimmers follow the rules. Ask a lifeguard

- A. to help you find somebody to swim with.
- B. if you don't know which section of the pool to swim in.
- C. to tell you when your mom gets there.
- D. to help you find your towel.

**17**

When you are heating soup on the stove, you should

- A. be sure the pot handle hangs out toward you so you can reach it easily.
- B. watch TV until you hear the soup boiling.
- C. leave the pot holder near the burner so you can find it easily.
- D. stay close to the stove.

**18**

Which of these people is the safest?

- A. Joe starts going down the slide when the person in front of him is half way.
- B. Maria is on the seesaw with her friend, Melanie. When she reaches the ground and Melanie is at the top, Maria jumps off.
- C. Micah swings really high in the air when he stands up.
- D. Toby goes down the slide sitting down and feet first.

**19**

If your parents have a gun, they should

- A. leave it in the night stand by the bed.
- B. always keep it loaded in case a burglar comes.
- C. lock it in a case, unloaded, and store it out of sight and out of reach.
- D. keep it in a closet by the front door with the ammunition nearby, but not in the gun.

**20**

What should you have on hand in case of poisoning?

- A. Charcoal like you use in a barbecue grill
- B. The Poison Control Center's phone number
- C. A glass of water
- D. A piece of bread

**21**

There is going to be a parade in your town. Your friends have found a great spot to watch the parade where no one else will be—the roof of the local bank. Which of these would be the best thing to do?

- A. Stay three feet away from the edge of the roof.
- B. Take an adult with you.
- C. Find another spot to watch the parade.
- D. Take a folding chair with you so you don't have to stand on the roof.

**22**

If you are exploring in the woods and you find something that you think might be a bullet,

- A. leave it where it is but tie something to a tree to mark the spot and report it to an adult.
- B. put it in your pocket until you get home.
- C. ignore it.
- D. hit it with a rock to see if it's real.

**23**

When you ride your bicycle,

- A. ride so you can see the cars coming toward you.
- B. ride with the traffic flow, in a bike lane if there is one.
- C. don't worry about things like stop signs. They are just for cars.
- D. hang your helmet from the handlebar, just in case you need it.

**24**

You are a very good swimmer. You have been invited to swim in a friend's swimming pool. You arrive at the pool and there is no adult present. What should you do?

- A. Stay out of the pool until an adult arrives.
- B. Stay in the shallow end of the pool.
- C. Stay near your friend when you are in the water.
- D. Be extra careful while you are swimming.

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

## Summary Sheet



**An injury prevention program from NFPA**

[illegible]

# Risk Watch® User Survey Form



Please duplicate this form for future submissions

**W**e want to know what you think of *Risk Watch*®. Use this User Survey Form to let us know how the program has worked in your classroom and ideas to make the program even better.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip/Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade Level: \_\_\_\_\_

What do you like about *Risk Watch*?

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What do children and caregivers like about *Risk Watch*?

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What recommendations do you have to make the program better?

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If you have observed a positive change in the behavior of any of your students as a result of their participation in the *Risk Watch* program, please use the *Risk Watch* Success Incident Report Form to document it. Your class or student may be eligible to receive a certificate of recognition from NFPA!

**Return completed form to:**

NFPA, Public Education Division,  
1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02169-7471  
Fax: (617)770-0200



# Risk Watch® Success Incident Report



Please duplicate this form for future submissions

**W**e want to recognize students and others in your community who have put their *Risk Watch*® safety lessons into action. We'll mail a special commemorative certificate to your local hero for each documented "*Risk Watch Save*" or "*Risk Watch Success*" you tell us about.

A "***Risk Watch Save***" certificate will be presented to a person whose actions, learned as a direct result of participation in NFPA's *Risk Watch* program, have resulted in the preservation of human life, or whose positive intervention has prevented or minimized a potentially life-threatening situation. (Examples: Nominee followed a pre-established escape plan and survived a home fire, survived a motor vehicle collision through the proper use of safety belts or a child restraint seat, avoided severe head injury in an actual bicycle incident by wearing a bike helmet; and so forth.)

A "***Risk Watch Success***" certificate will be presented to a person whose actions, learned as a direct result of participation in NFPA's *Risk Watch* program, have reduced the danger of a potentially harmful situation. (Examples: Nominee persuaded caregiver to install a smoke alarm or practice a home fire drill; convinced a friend to wear a bicycle helmet or safety belt; told a responsible adult that he or she had found matches, poison, ammunition, or a gun; and so forth.)

In order for NFPA to issue a certificate in a timely fashion, please be as detailed as possible when completing this form.

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

School or organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax number: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_



NFPA will review the information provided on the *Risk Watch Success Incident Report* and determine the viability of the incident. Successes and Saves will be acknowledged with a certificate of commendation signed by the President of NFPA. The certificate will be sent to the person listed below for presentation to the individual who performed the safe behavior. Please specify contact name, complete address, and telephone number for NFPA to send the certificate.

When will the certificate be presented? \_\_\_\_\_

*continued...*

# Risk Watch® Success Incident Report



continued...

Who performed the *Risk Watch* behavior? \_\_\_\_\_

Age of individual at the time of the incident: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Name and ages of all children involved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of incident: \_\_\_\_\_

City/town where the incident occurred: \_\_\_\_\_

Exact location where incident took place: \_\_\_\_\_

In the event of a "Save," NFPA will contact the child's family, please include the family's home phone number in your initial report: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of teacher who taught the individual the *Risk Watch* behavior: \_\_\_\_\_

When was *Risk Watch* first implemented in the classroom? \_\_\_\_\_

When was *Risk Watch* first implemented in the community? \_\_\_\_\_

Please indicate the risk area involved with this incident (check box):

- ☐ Motor Vehicle Safety
- ☐ Fire and Burn Prevention
- ☐ Choking, Suffocation, and Strangulation Prevention
- ☐ Poisoning Prevention
- ☐ Falls Prevention
- ☐ Firearms Injury Prevention
- ☐ Bike and Pedestrian Safety
- ☐ Water Safety

Please write a detailed summary of the incident, spelling out exactly what happened and what steps were taken by each person involved in the incident. Also explain how the child's action(s) positively impacted his/her safety and that of others. Attach documentation such as a newspaper article or incident report, if available.

**Return completed form to:**

NFPA, Public Education Division,  
1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471



# Risk Watch® Diploma



NFPA recognizes

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as an official *Risk Watcher*.

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D A T E

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T E A C H E R